

72. SPRING. 72.

Hanson Bros.

TOWN HALL.
HAVE NOW IN STORE A FULL AND COMPLETE LINE OF

DRY GOODS,

Foreign and Domestic Dress Fabrics,

SHAWLS AND SCARFS.

WHITE GOODS,

LINENS, EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.

Embracing all the Novelties of the Season.

ALSO, A FULL LINE OF

EARTHENWARE.

QUEENSWARE.

Groceries, Provisions,

BOOTS & SHOES,

And in fact everything usually kept in a

FIRST CLASS RETAIL STORE!!

Prices Low.

April 6th, 1872—3mos.

J. M. COX & BRO.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.



BUILDERS OF FIRST CLASS WORK ONLY.

A large and superior stock of

CARRIAGES!

now on hand, made especially for this market, all of which will be disposed of on reasonable terms, and guaranteed to be what it is represented.

Particular attention given to repairing.

apr 4-6m

THOMAS MASSEY, JR.

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER.

Main Street, next door to National Hotel.

Middletown, Delaware

CLOCKS, Watches, Jewelry, Ac. neatly and promptly repaired.

Always on hand and for sale, Clocks, Watches, Silver Trimbles, Bells, Sugar and Tea Spoons, Butter Knives, Gold Breast-Pins, Hair-Rings, Finger-Rings, Silver Buttons, Watch Chains, Watch Keys, Key Rings, Metal Watch Chains, Ac.

AGENT FOR

DEVINNY'S SPECTACLES.

Rec. 12-14

HILLIARD & McMULKIN,

COMMISSION DEALERS IN

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Domestic Fruit, &c.

368, 369 and 370,

West Washington Market, New York.

apr 27-28m

0044! 0044!! 0044!!!

JUST received, a cargo of FINEST SUPERIOR

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CHEAP

STORE!!

HAS JUST RECEIVED A LARGE AND WELL-SELECTED STOCK OF GOODS CONSISTING, IN PART, OF

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS,

GROCERIES,

BOOTS,

SHOES,

HATS,

CAPS

QUEENSWARE,

WOOD & WILLOW WARE.

EARTHEN & STONE WARE.

FISH, MEATS,

READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

ALSO, AGENT FOR

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

And in fact everything usually kept in a

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY STORE,

All of which we should be pleased

to have you

CALL AND EXAMINE

NO CHARGE

FOR SHOWING GOODS.

TERMS CASH!!!

apr 27-14

J. F. ELIASON,

Cheap Store,

Middletown, Del.

apr 27-14

500 Dollars

IN

SILVER COIN,

To be given away in

PREMIUMS,

AT

S. R. STEPHENS & CO'S.

CASH STORE.

We are now offering a new stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Of great Variety and Style, at low prices

for Cash.

We will also pay to all persons purchasing to the amount of Five Dollars or over, 5 per cent in Silver.

We respectfully invite all cash buyers to give us a call before purchasing, as we keep constantly on hand a large variety of goods.

N. B. Sole owners of the Right for New Castle County, of Hall's Little Washer. Price Five Dollars.

S. R. STEPHENS & CO.

April 27-14. Middletown, Del.

THE IMPROVED

FLORENCE.

THE BEST SEWING MACHINE MADE.

The only machine that makes four different stitches! The only machine that fastens the ends of seams!

The only machine that will move the work in any direction desired! and the only machine that has a self-adjusting tension. These advantages combined with ease, rapidity and quietness of motion, together with the beauty and quality of its work with recent improvements render it the most desirable, durable and best Family Sewing Machine in the world. Agents wanted in every county.

WILSON & PENNYPACKER, Managers.

apr 27-3mst 1123 Chestnut St. Philad.

C. MAISEL,

TAILOR, (From Paris),

1091 Chestnut Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

may 21-14

Select Poetry.

From the Waterbury Magazine.

HOME.

What holy raptures cluster round
That cherished little word!
What sacred music in that sound!
Our very souls are stirred.

Home is the place where kindred minds
Hold converse pure and sweet:
Affection binds, with silken threads,
The hearts of those who meet.

Here perfect peace and happiness
On fairest pinions poise;
For, oh! we have full sympathy
In all our woes and joys.

Home is the pilgrim's guiding-star,
The seaman's heavenly light;
To every one, in every clime,
A Pisgah of delight.

My home! my home so very dear!
Thou hastenest spot of rest—
I'd linger at thy crystal fount,
And be supremely blest.

Thou boundless sea of heavenly bliss,
Unfathomed here below,
Thy depths of life and light and love,
Eternity will show.

Select Story.

REMARKABLE FIGHT.

Captain Ochterlony and Ensign Peyton belonged to the regiment of Brigadier Gen'l. Monckton, who accompanied General Wolfe in the expedition against Quebec. They were nearly of an age, which did not exceed thirty; the first was a North Briton, the other a native of Ireland. Both were agreeable in person and unblemished in character, and connected together by the mutual ties of friendship and esteem. On the day that preceded the battle, Captain Ochterlony had been obliged to fight a duel with a German officer, in which, though he wounded and disarmed his antagonist, yet he himself received a dangerous hurt under the right arm, in consequence of which his friend insisted on his remaining in camp during the action of the next day, but his spirit was too great to comply with this remonstrance. He declared it should never be said that a scratch, received in a private encounter, had prevented him from doing his duty, when his country required his service; and he took the field with a fasces in his hand, though he was hardly able to carry his arms.

In leading up his men to the enemy's entrenchment, he was shot through the lungs with a musket ball, an accident which obliged him to part with his fasces; but he still continued advancing, until, by the loss of blood, he became too weak to proceed further. About the same time Mr. Peyton was killed by a shot, which shattered the small bone in his left leg. The soldiers in their retreat, earnestly begged, with tears in their eyes, that Captain Ochterlony would allow them to carry him and the ensign off the field. But he was too bigoted to a severe point of honor that he would not quit the ground, though he desired they would take care of his ensign. Mr. Peyton, with a generous disdain, rejected their good offices, declaring that he would not leave his captain in such a situation; and in a little time they remained the sole survivors on that part of the field.

Captain Ochterlony sat down by his friend; and, as they expected nothing but immediate death, they took leave of each other. Yet they were not altogether abandoned by the hope of being protected as prisoners; for the captain, seeing a French soldier with two Indians approach, started up, and accosted them in the French language, which he spoke perfectly well, expressed his expectation that they would treat him and his companion as officers, prisoners, and gentlemen. The two Indians seemed to be entirely under the command of the Frenchman, who, coming up to Mr. Peyton, as he sat on the ground, snatched his fasces from his hand, and robbed the captain of his watch and money. This outrage was a signal to the Indians for murder and pillage. One of them clubbing his fist, struck at him from behind, with a view to knock him down; but the blow missing his head, took effect upon his shoulder. At the same instant the other Indian poured his shot into the breast of this unfortunate young gentleman, who cried out, "Oh, Peyton, the villain has shot me!" Not yet satisfied with cruelty, the barbarian sprang upon him, and stabbed him in the belly with his scalping-knife.

The captain having parted with his fasces, had no weapon for his defense, as none of the officers wore swords in the action. The three ruffians, finding him still alive, endeavored to strangle him with his own arms; and he was now upon his knees, struggling against them, with surprising exertion. Mr. Peyton, at this juncture, having a double-barreled musket in his hand, and seeing the distress of his friend, fired at one of the Indians, who dropped dead upon the spot. The other, thinking the ensign would now be an easy prey, advanced toward him; and Mr. Peyton, having taken good aim at the distance of four yards, discharged his piece the second time, but it seemed to take no effect. The savage fired in his turn, and wounded the ensign in the shoulder; then rushing upon him, thrust his bayonet through his body. He repeated the blow, which Mr. Peyton attempting to parry, received another wound in the left hand; nevertheless, he seized the Indian's musket with the same hand, pulled him forward, and with his right drawing a dagger which hung by

his side, plunged it in the barbarian's side.

A violent struggle ensued; but at length Mr. Peyton was uppermost; and with repeated strokes of his dagger, killed his antagonist outright. Here he was seized with an unaccountable emotion of curiosity to know whether or not his shot had taken place on the body of the Indian; he accordingly turned him up; and, stripping off his blanket, perceived that the ball had penetrated quite through the cavity of the breast. Having thus obtained a dear bought victory, he started up on one leg; and saw Captain Ochterlony standing at the distance of sixty yards, close by the enemy's breastwork, with the French soldier attending him, Mr. Peyton then called aloud, "Captain Ochterlony, I am glad to see you have at last got under protection. Beware of that villain, who is more barbarous than the savages. God bless you, my dear captain! I see a party of Indians coming this way, and expect to be murdered immediately." A number of those barbarians had for some time been employed on the left upon the field of battle; and above thirty of them were in full march to destroy Mr. Peyton.

This gentleman knew he had no mercy to expect; for, should his life be spared for the present, they would have afterward insisted upon sacrificing him to the manes of their brethren whom he had slain; and in that case he would have been put to death by the most execrable tortures. Full of this idea, he snatched up his musket, and, notwithstanding his broken leg, ran about forty yards without halting; feeling himself now totally disabled, and incapable of proceeding one step further, he loaded his piece, and presented it at the two foremost Indians, who stood aloof, waiting to be joined by their fellows; while the French from their breastworks, kept up a continual fire of cannon and small arms upon this poor, solitary and maimed gentleman. In this uncomfortable situation he stood, when he discerned at a distance, a Highland officer with a party of his men, skirting the plain toward the field of battle. He forthwith raised his hand in signal of distress, and being perceived by the officer, he detached three of his men to his assistance. These brave men hastened to him through the midst of a terrible fire, and one of them bore him off on his shoulders.

The Highland officer, Captain Macdonald of Colonel Fraser's battalion, who, understanding that a young gentleman, his kindred, had dropped on the field of battle, had put himself at the head of the party, with which he had penetrated to the middle of the field, drove a considerable number of the French and Indians before him, and finding his relation still unscathed, carried him off in triumph. Poor Captain Ochterlony was conveyed to Quebec, where in a few days he died of his wounds. After the reduction of that place, the French surgeons who had attended him declared that in all probability he would have recovered of the two shots he had received in the breast, had not he been mortally wounded in the belly by the Indian's scalping-knife.

As this very remarkable scene was acted in sight of both armies, Gen. Townshend, in the sequel, expostulated with the French officers upon the inhumanity of keeping up such a severe fire against two wounded gentlemen who were disabled, and destitute of all hope of escaping. They answered, that the fire was not made by the regulars, but by the Canadians and savages, whom it was not in the power of discipline to restrain.

Don't Be Too Sensitive.

Here is a short article that many men should paste in their hats, and ladies on their bonnets—if room can be found on "the little duck of a thing." These people, liable to quick emotions with sense but not reason, showing their nature in their countenance, and often marring respect and friendship by unwarranted suspicion, are found in all our cities. Let them read and profit by this:

"There are some people, say many people, always looking out for slight. They cannot carry on the daily intercourse of the family without thinking a fence is designed. They are as touchy as hair triggers. If they meet an acquaintance on the street who happens to be preoccupied with business, they attribute his abstraction in some mode personal to themselves and take umbrage accordingly. They lay on others the fact of their irritability. A fit of indigestion makes them see imperfection in every one they come in contact with. Innocent persons who never even dreamed of giving offence are astonished to find some unfortunate word or momentary taciturnity mistaken for an insult. To say the least, the habit is unfortunate. It is far wiser to take a more charitable view of our fellow beings, and not suppose a slight is intended unless the neglect is open and direct. After all, too, life takes its hues in a great degree from the color of our mind. If we are frank and generous, the world treats us kindly. If on the contrary, we are suspicious, men learn to be cold and cautious to us. Let a person get the reputation of being touchy, and everybody is under more or less constraint, and in this way the chance of an imaginary offense is vastly increased."

Men generally put a greater value upon the favors they bestow, than upon those they receive.

Temper is so good a thing that we should never lose it.

Wit and Humor.

The Furlough.

In the Autumn of 1814, some affairs called me into the sister kingdom, and as I did not travel as Polyphemus, with my eyes out, I gathered a few samples of Irish character, amongst which was the following incident:

I was standing one day at the door of my inn, when my attention was attracted by a scene that took place beneath. The Belfast coach was standing at the door, and on the roof in front sat a solitary passenger, a fine fellow in the uniform of Connaught Rangers. Below, by the front wheel, stood an old woman, a young man, a younger woman, sister or sweetheart, and they were entreating the young soldier to descend from his seat on the coach.

"Come down wid ye, Thady!"—the speaker was the old woman—"come down now to your old mother. Sure its bog ye will take and take the flesh off the bones I give ye. Come down, Thady, darlin'!" "It's honor," was the reply of the soldier, and with clenched fists and set teeth, he took a stiffer seat on the coach.

"Thady, come down, ye fool of the world—come along down with ye!"—The tone of the present appeal was more impatient and peremptory than the last; and the answer was more promptly and sternly pronounced. "It's honor, brother!" and the speaker rose more rigidly erect than ever on the roof.

"Oh, Thady come down! sure its me; your own Kathleen, that bids ye. Come down or ye'll break the heart of me. Thady, jewel, come down, then!" The poor girl hung her hands as she said it, and cast a look upward, that had visible effect on the muscles of the soldier's countenance. There was more tenderness in tone, but it conveyed the same resolution as before.

"It's honor, honor bright, Kathleen!" and as if to defend himself from another glance, he fixed his look steadfastly in front, while the renewed entreaties burst from all three in chorus with the same answer.

"Come down, Thady, honey!—Thady ye fool come down! Oh, Thady, come down to me!"

"It's honor mother—its honor brother—Honor bright, my own Kathleen!" Although the poor fellow was a private, this appeal was so public, that I did not hesitate to go down to inquire into the particulars of the distress. It appeared that he had been home on a furlough to visit the family, and having exceeded, as he thought, the term of his leave, he was going to join his regiment and to undergo the penalty of his neglect. I asked him when the furlough expired.

"The first of March, your honor—bad luck to it; of all the black days in the world, and here it is, come on like a shot!"

"The first of March!—why, my good fellow, you have a day to spare, then—the first of March will not be here till tomorrow. It is Leap Year, and February has twenty-nine days."

"The soldier was thunderstruck. "Twenty-nine days is it? You're certain of the same? Oh, mother, mother—the devil fly away wid ye ould almanac—a base crater of a book, to be deavon one after living so long in the family among us!"

His first impulse was to cut a caper on the roof of the coach, and throw up his cap, with a loud hurra! His second was to throw himself into the arms of Kathleen, and the third was to write my hands off in acknowledgment.

"It's a happy man I am, your honor, for my word is saved, and all by your honor means. Long life to your honor for the same! May ye live a long hundred—and leap years every one of them."

To Be or Not to Be.

The following conversation between a young lady who wrote for magazines and an old gentleman who believed he could speak English, occurred somewhere in Massachusetts, and is quoted for the benefit of grammarians:

Old Gentleman—"Are there any houses building in your village?" Young Lady—"No, Sir. There is a new house being built for Mr. Smith, but it is the carpenter's who are building."

Gentleman—"True; I stand corrected. To be building is certainly a different thing from to be being built. And how long has Mr. Smith's house been being built?"

Lady (looks puzzled a moment, and then answers rather abruptly.) "Nearly a year."

Gentleman—"How much longer do you think it will be being built?" Lady (explosively.) "Don't know."

Gentleman—"I should think Mr. Smith would be annoyed by its being so long being built, for the house he now occupies being old, he must leave it, and the new one being only being built, instead of being built as he expected he cannot."

Here the gentleman perceived that the lady had disappeared.

Two Hibernians were passing a stable which had a rooster on it for a weather-vane, when one addressed the other thus: "Pat what is the reason they didn't put a hen up there instead of a rooster?" "An sure," replied Pat, "that's easy enough; don't you see it would be inconvenient to go for the eggs!"

Origin of Cadet Gray.

In the course of a conversation with the late General Scott in the library of the Military Academy at West Point, in the summer of 1862, the veteran gave to the writer the following account of the origin of "Cadet Gray," as the cloth worn by the cadets is called:

While stationed at Buffalo in the summer of 1814, General Scott wrote to the Quartermaster for a supply of new clothing for the regulars. Word soon came back that blue cloth, such as was used in the army, could not be obtained, owing to the stringency of the blockade and the embargo, and the lack of manufactures in the country, but that there was a sufficient quantity of gray cloth (now known as Cadet Gray) in Philadelphia. Scott ordered it to be made up for his soldiers, and in these new gray suits they marched down the Niagara River, on the Canada side, in the direction of Chippewa. It was just before the battle known by that name, which occurred early in July. General Riall, the British commander, looked with contempt upon them when preparing for battle on the morning of the 5th, for the Marquis of Tweeddale, who, with the British advanced, had skirmished with them all the day before, had reported that they were only "Buffalo militia," and accounted for their fighting so well and driving him to his intrenchments north of the Chippewa River, by the fact that it was the anniversary of American Independence that stimulated them. On account of the victory won at Chippewa on that day, chiefly by these soldiers in gray, and in honor of Scott and his troops, that style of cloth was adopted at the Military Academy at West Point as the uniform of the cadets.—Benjamin J. Lossing, in Scribner's for July.

Pity for a Lonely Young Man.

O. W. Holmes, in the May Atlantic writes as follows:

"I know of nothing in the world tenderer than the pity that a kind-hearted young girl has for a young man who feels lonely. It is true that these dear creatures are all compassion for every kind of human woe, and anxious to alleviate all human misfortunes. They will go to Sunday Schools through storms their brothers are afraid of, to teach the most unpleasant and intractable classes of little children the age of Methusalem and the dimensions of Og king of Bashan's bedstead. They will stand behind a table at a fair all day until they are ready to drop, dressed in their prettiest clothes and their sweetest smiles, and lay hands upon you, like so many Potiphars,—perfectly correct ones of course—to make you buy what you do not want, at prices that you cannot afford; all this as cheerfully as if it were not martyrdom to them as well as to you. Such is their love for all good objects, except their eagerness to sympathize with all their suffering fellow-creatures! But there is nothing they pity as they pity a lonely young man."

REMARK OF RICHARD III.—The oak bedstead which Richard III. took with him when he went to the famous battle of Bosworth, is now in the possession of Mr. Babington, at Rothley Temple. It is very ponderous, and, without being suspected, it was filled with pieces of gold.

One hundred and twenty years afterwards, a servant at the inn, sweeping under it, struck the bottom, and some gold coin fell out. She mentioned the circumstance to her mistress, and some thousand pieces were found in the bottom, head, and hollow pillow.

The mistress in consequence, became rich, and two of her servants murdered her in the night and carried off the gold, but they were pursued and executed.

The stone coffin in which Richard was buried, was taken up about a century ago, and converted into a horse trough, at the White Horse Inn, and his broken relics were preserved by Mr. Phillips, a bookseller, at Leicester, till they were destroyed by accidental fire in 1795.

A LARGE ARMY.—The largest army ever collected was that with which Xerxes, the king of Persia, invaded Greece, in the year 580 before Christ. It is estimated to have numbered 2,500,000 soldiers, with as many more camp followers, making the whole host 5,000,000 human beings. They conquered Athens, but only a small remnant of the army ever returned to Persia. On his way to Greece, Xerxes took twelve young girls of the country through which he was marching, and, from the promptings of some barbarian superstition, buried them alive. "The whole expedition," says Abbot, "was the most gigantic crime against the rights and interests of mankind that human wickedness has ever been permitted to perpetrate."

An aged, and worthy member of a Church, of this town, is very much aggrieved at the *Airs, Strains &c.* of the Choir, which he says they persist in continuing, to the annoyance of the worshippers,—in other words, he means that the singing is too stilly and flighty for those who are sincere, and mean business. The following lines he has composed, and wishes to be printed for the benefit of the preacher:

Don't get the tune too high,
Don't set the tune too low,
Don't sing the words too fast,
Don't sing the words too slow,
And last of all, Oh! sing of woes,
Don't sing a tune that no one knows.

Saved by His Culinary Skill.

A Frenchman with a history died a few days since in San Francisco. His name was Grandillet, and his age was sixty-five. At the age of twelve he embarked as a ship-boy upon a brig, and therein made several voyages to the China seas. He next took service as chief cook in a Dutch three-masted schooner, and sailed on ten or three voyages to the coast of Africa. This vessel, he stated, was a shaver, and on one occasion, when pushed by a cruiser, it was run ashore by its crew, who escaped into the interior. In this extremity Grandillet was captured by the soldiers of a petty African King, who ordered him to be baked and served up for the royal supper. But fortunately Grandillet obtained clemency by announcing himself as a cook himself, and promising the King a touch of European cookery if his life should be spared. His offer was accepted, and a native prisoner was handed over to him, who was "furnished forth" a la *Menu*. Thus saved by his culinary skill, Grandillet became the Valet of the African chief, to whom he taught the secret of how to pickle meats. The king became so addicted to pickled dishes that he constantly called

Watering Horses.
It has been stated that a horse watered but three times a day would not sweat so much as those watered oftener, which was therefore used as an argument in favor of that practice. Admitting the truth of the above assertion, it does not follow that less sweat is promoted, nor yet his power of endurance increased thereby. No good driver would think of sweating his horse without first sweating him thoroughly. Nor does a man feel comfortable in the harvest field until his garments become moist with perspiration, which cools off the heated body, thus controlling the temperature of the body, and to a great extent neutralizing the effect of the sun.

Men working at furnaces drink freely and perspire profusely, without which the skin would actually burn off them; and those who do not perspire cannot endure the heat, and are obliged to seek other employment. If, therefore, a horse ceases to sweat from absence of moisture in the system, it is the most positive proof he needs water; that he is in a suffering and dangerous condition, and every moment it is kept from him is only adding fuel to the flame, which would in a short time of continued exertion, terminate his existence. As often said, a horse may look well and appear to do well with treatment; nevertheless his life, like that of many men, is shortened, and rendered miserable by irregularities.

In the absence of other proof, we think the following facts sufficient to prove our position, namely, that in the long days of summer, farm horses should have water at least five times a day.
When a horse has worked two or three hours, and sees water, or hears its peculiar sound, so grateful to the thirsty animal, he will look and often call for it in a way quite as intelligible to the human and those familiar with his habits, as if he were to explain his desire in plain English. And again, give him his liberty after having worked three hours, and he will go directly to his trough and supply the demands of nature. Now when his thirst is so great in moderate weather, with three hours exertion, what must be his condition, in six or seven hours, one of those sultry, oppressive days, when frequently experience in the latter part of the summer.

It is true horses are sometimes injured by water, but it is when they have been too long without it, and when their respiration is very rapid. Nor is it strange under such circumstances he would drink too much, when man endowed with reason will do the same. It is no uncommon thing in harvest to hear men say, I don't feel well, I worked too long without water, and when I got it, drank too much.
Our practice when travelling has been to ride or drive slowly a short time before watering, which we would do as often as we thought the horse was thirsty; and in the evening we would give very liberally after watering within a mile or two of our destination, thus bringing the horse into his night's quarters in good condition.

SHIPPING FRUIT.—Inexperienced fruit-growers are often surprised at the small returns they receive from firms to which they consign goods. In many cases, doubtless, the middle-men run up such a bill of commission and charges, as to effectually eat up any profit; but it is often the fault in the grower in forwarding unsorted and badly picked fruit. Numerous letters were forwarded to farmers in the peach-growing districts, every year advising them to be more particular in picking and shipping fruit. As the freight on a box of peaches or vegetables is the same whether the contents be good or bad, it is important that only good fruit should be sent, if any profit is expected from the transaction. It is the quality, not quantity, of fruit which brings good prices, and growers should bear this in mind when sending off their goods. What is true of peaches holds good of other fruits and vegetables. A poor article badly picked will hardly bring enough to pay for its forwarding and selling.

FACTS IN FRUIT CULTURE.—Dr. Trimble, of Newark, N. J., who has paid great attention to the subject, gives the following as his reviews—the result of many years experience:
1. That the most successful way to conquer the curculion is to gather the fruit as it falls, and feed it to the stock or destroy it, as it is by this fallen fruit that the curculion propagates its species.
2. That the fruit of the apple tree can be protected from the apple tree moth by wrapping around each tree two or three times a rope made of straw. The moths will harbor in this rope, and can then be destroyed.
3. That the only way to kill the peach tree borer is to cut him out with a knife, not only once in a season, but to follow him up every two weeks until exterminated. After the first "going over" of an orchard, this will be little or no trouble, as each tree can be attended to in two minutes.

TO KEEP BUTTER.—A simple mode of keeping it in warm weather, where ice is not handy, is to invert a common flower pot over the butter, with some water in the dish in which it is laid. The oiliness at the bottom of the earthenware will keep the butter cool. A wet cloth laid over the inverted pot will cool off the butter by the evaporation of the moisture.
"Put to rest that is ready to your hands," says an exchange. It is held that this is a very dangerous blood poison, it induces dizziness; whitens the face, reddens the complexion of the animal, causes the appetite and opens the door to all the diseases, swellings and other ailments to which the horse is liable.

CHARCOAL FOR STOCK.—Farmers who raise stock should give them plenty of charcoal to eat, and furnish them freely of salt. Both improve cattle and keep them in condition. Salt acts healthily on the blood, charcoal strengthens and builds the mucous membrane through the alimentary canal, and increases the power of the digestive organs, healing any unhealthy condition existing there. It prevents worms generating in the stomach, etc.; it absorbs the putrescent gases by which worms are generated, and they consequently die. The free use of salt and charcoal will contribute to protect cattle from epidemics, and will counteract the effects of putrescent or septic water.

COUGH IN HORSES.—Tar water sprinkled over the fodder and mixed with their grain, it is said, will cure cough in horses.

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are warranted equal to any made. They are prepared from the fruits, and will be found much better than many of the Extracts that are sold. Ask your Grocer or Druggist for Wiltzberger's Extracts.
BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE
is, without doubt, the best article in the market for dyeing clothes. It will color more water than four times the same weight of indigo, and much more than any other wash blue in the market. The only genuine is that put up at **ALFRED WILTZBERGER'S DRESSING**, No. 233 North Second St. Philadelphia, Pa. The labels have both Wiltzberger's and Barlow's name on them, all others are counterfeit. For sale by most grocers and druggists.
WILTZBERGER'S INDELBLE INK will be found on trial to be a superior article. Always on hand, and for sale at reasonable prices. Pure Grand Spice, Genuine Medicines, Chamois Skins, Sponges, Talcum, Pearl, Sago, and all articles in the drug line at
ALFRED WILTZBERGER'S DRUG STORE,
No. 233 North Second St. Philadelphia, Pa.
July 6, 1871—17

J. B. FOARD,
Middletown Delaware,
SOLE AGENT FOR
ELIHU JEFFERSON, & SON,
New Castle,
FOR THE PURCHASE OF
GRAIN,
AND SALE OF
LIME, FERTILIZERS, SEEDS, &c.
OFFICE AT THE DEPOT,
Middletown, Del.
Jan 14—17

GREAT NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN NURSERIES.
100,000 Prime Peach Trees.
All budded on stock grown from natural seed. The above stock embraces some new and desirable varieties that cannot be obtained elsewhere this season.

800,000 Apple Trees.
Standard and Dwarf, two and three years old largely of early variety and Southern winter or keeping apples. Fruit growers would do well to turn their attention to the cultivation of early Apples. The early varieties grow and fruit well anywhere on the Peninsula; bear young and command high prices in the market. All who plant peach orchards should not fail to plant the ground with early apples at 34 feet apart with peaches between, each way—37 apple and 113 peach trees in the acre. Peach trees alone at 20 feet each way 100 per acre. Before the peach trees are one half done the apples are in profitable bearing; the apples will last about 50 years. In 1871 when the late's Early peaches sold in New York for from \$1.50 to \$3.00 per crate, the early apples sold readily at same time for \$3.00 to \$5.00 per crate; the apples producing three times as many crates per acre as the peaches. When the peach orchard is done and gone the planter has the ground occupied with a good and profitable orchard, which in most cases will outlive the planter. I have a large stock of standard and Dwarf Peaches, Early Richmond and other cherries, Gooseberries, Currants, Huckleberries and other Raspberries, Blackberries in variety. Strawberries in variety, Concordia Colossal and Imperial Apples, Evergreen and Deciduous Trees, Shrubs, Roses, etc., suitable for farms and gardens. Country and Rock-house plants—can furnish all kinds of trees and plants usually found in any first class establishment. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention—write for catalogue. Hiram Deaf, Esq. is my authorized agent at Middletown, Del.; all orders left with him will receive prompt attention.

RANDOLPH PETERS,
Wilmington, Del.
June 1—6m.

CARRIAGES.
CARRIAGES.
PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
For sale by
CHAS. TATMAN,
Middletown, Del.

ALEXANDER & SON'S
Carriage Works,
DELAWARE CITY, DEL.
They wish to inform their old customers and the public generally that they have on hand and make to order
CARRIAGES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
and warranted to be of the best quality, which they offer at reasonable prices.
May 18—7

JOHN F. WHITE,
VETERINARY SURGEON,
Middletown, Del.
Office over J. T. Hayes' Tobacco Store.

We the undersigned, residents of St. Georges Hundred, respectfully recommend to the owners of valuable stock the services of John F. White. We have employed him in many difficult cases, and found him to have thorough knowledge of all diseases that stock are subject to:—George W. Karsner, Samuel Fenimore, L. V. Sprigg, W. Kenney, William Fulk, Daniel Stevens, W. Corbit, Daniel Corbit, Jonathan K. Williams, F. T. Perry, S. M. Enos, Serick P. Shallice, George W. Ortilp, James J. Janvier, James T. Shallice, W. E. Vandergrift, W. N. Hamilton, M. D., R. W. Cochran, Samuel Livingston, Thomas Cochran, H. A. Perkins, H. A. Nowland, Wm Dudley, R. R. Cochran.
May 4—17

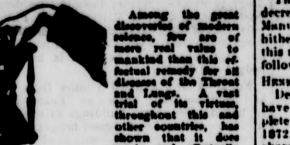
NEW JERSEY CHEMICAL CO.
AMMONIATED
SUPER-PHOSPHATE.
The NEW JERSEY CHEMICAL COMPANY have purchased the Chemical Works late of Potts & Klett, and are manufacturing Ammoniated Super-Phosphate of Lime fully equal in quality and condition to the Rhodes Super-Phosphate, formerly made by Potts & Klett, which has heretofore given such general satisfaction. We are now prepared to furnish consumers and dealers with the above Super-Phosphate and shall be glad to supply our old customers and others. We also beg to call your attention to the
"ORCHIA GUANO."
This Guano we receive direct from the Orchilla Island. Wherever it has been fairly tried it is pronounced one of the best and cheapest fertilizers in the market.
YARNALL & TRIMBLE,
SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS,
147 South Front Street,
Philadelphia.
Mar 16—2ms 2f

DRESSED UP!!
THE OLD HANE HAS NOW GOT
ON ITS SUMMER CLOTHING AND IS
PREPARED FOR BUSINESS.
ICE CREAM
SODA WATER
In exchange for Cash. Discount days—every day in the week, Sundays excepted.
Open at all hours.

Fine Confectionery,
Fruits, foreign & domestic.
Cakes, &c. &c.
Always on hand. Cakes made to order. Parties supplied at short notice.
J. B. Agent for Jackson, Fry & Co's Aides Fruit.
May 11—17

LIME, LIME, LIME!!
THE subscriber will furnish the best quick lime to all who may want, at fair prices. For further information apply to J. A. Reynolds, Middletown, Delaware, who is authorized to act for me.
GEORGE WHITE,
Harrisburg, Pa.
Apr 30—17

Ayer's
Cherry Pectoral.
For Coughs of the Throat and Lungs, such as Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.



Among the great discoveries of modern science, few are more valuable to mankind than this of a natural remedy for the Throat and Lungs. A vast trial of the virtues of this medicine, has shown that it does cure, and effectually control them. The testimony of our best citizens, of all classes, establishes the fact, that Croup, Whooping Cough, and other diseases of the Throat and Lungs, cured by this preparation, are publickly known, so remarkable as hardly to be believed, were they not proven beyond dispute. It is a remedy it is adequate, on which the public may rely for full protection. By curing Croup, the severest of more serious diseases, it saves unnumbered lives, and an amount of suffering not to be computed. It challenges trial, and convinces the most sceptical. Every family should keep it on hand as a protection against the early and insidious attack of Croup, Whooping Cough, and other diseases of the Throat and Lungs, which are easily met at first, but which become insupportable, and often fatal, if neglected. It is a remedy it is adequate, on which the public may rely for full protection. By curing Croup, the severest of more serious diseases, it saves unnumbered lives, and an amount of suffering not to be computed. It challenges trial, and convinces the most sceptical. Every family should keep it on hand as a protection against the early and insidious attack of Croup, Whooping Cough, and other diseases of the Throat and Lungs, which are easily met at first, but which become insupportable, and often fatal, if neglected. It is a remedy it is adequate, on which the public may rely for full protection. By curing Croup, the severest of more serious diseases, it saves unnumbered lives, and an amount of suffering not to be computed. 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